Chicago Tribune.

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FROM VICKSBURG.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, June 4, 1863.

Private letters from the fleet before Vicksburg (May 25th) say that Grant was steadily gaining ground, and that both in the fleet and the army, confidence in the speedy capture of the place is full. The mortars have destroyed many buildings and two batteries. Deserters reported Pemberton's corps on half rations.

The Assistant Surgeon General telegraphs from St. Louis that the wounded from Vicksburg are beginning to arrive at Memphis. Five hundred are up already. The balance are coming as fast as possible. He represents everything for them abundantly supplied. Large quantities of ice are being sent down. The news from Vicksburg, up to the 31st, is encouraging.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, May 4, 1863.

The City of Alton arrived here at 10 o'clock to-night. We have received nine car loads of supplies, and three of ice, from which full supplies for the boat have been received. The balance will follow by another steamer tomorrow, and will be turned over to agents. We are to have supplies at Memphis and Vicksburg for distribution, as found advisable.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—A telegram was received to-night, extracted from the Richmond Sentinel of the 3d, as follows:

JACKSON, June 1.—Gen. Grant demanded the surrender of Vicksburg on Thursday, giving three days to Gen. Pemberton to consider the demand. Gen. Pemberton replied that he did not want fifteen minutes, and the troops would die in their trenches before they would surrender.

The enemy's gunboats fire heavy shot at the city.

Port Hudson is invested.

The General forwarding this dispatch to the Government, adds: There is nothing in the Richmond papers of later date. Dispatches have been received directly from Gen. Grant's army, of dates respectively the 28th, 29th, 30th and 31st, and while they mention the progress of the siege, there is nothing of an assault on the 31st and 22d, nor of any battle since the 19th, which last was not very heavy. Our troops are fully represented as being in good health and spirits. Up to the 31st of May, the siege of Vicksburg was progressing with reasonable satisfaction. There was no idea any immediate pressure on Grant's rear, Gen. Banks had Port Hudson invested.

CINCINNATI, June 4.—Our direct advices from Vicksburg are to the 30th, and several days previous. Quiet prevailed all along the line, broken only by occasional cannonading.

The *Commercial* has a dispatch, dated May 30th, saying: "Grades are now more steep. We are erecting earthworks, and are mining to blow the face out of one or two of the rebel forts that are unapproachable other wise. The idea of carrying the place by storm seems to be abandoned. The safest and surest plan of starving Gen. Pemberton into submission now finds favor everywhere.

A deserter came into our lines this morning. He represents that he was sent by Gen. Pemberton to communicate verbally with Gens. Johnston and Bragg. The former is supposed to be between the Big Black river and Jackson. The latter was near Port Gibson. He represents affairs in the city as growing desperate. About 18,000 effective men are there, two-thirds of whom are kept on the fortifications night and day, and not allowed to leave an instant on a pretext. Gens. Pemberton, Lee, Reynolds, Stevenson and others are in the city. Most of the sick left before the investment. One hundred armed women and children have been killed by our bombardment. The gunboats inflict no injury on the city.

Gen. Pemberton believed his rations would hold out thirty days, but urged Johnston to come to his relief within ten days, as the furthermost. Artillery horses have been turned loose, and driven towards our lines, owing to the lack of forage. There was ammunition enough to last fifty days, with the exception of gun caps. These were scarce. All confidently expected superhuman efforts to be made by those outside, to raise the siege. They consider Vicksburg the strongest place in the Confederacy.

Gen. Blair has met no enemy in force, and the reports of Johnston being near are disbelieved.

Banks, with reinforcements, is reported near here, but like many other rumors, it may have little or no foundation.

This morning, the heaviest cannonade at the siege, was kept up without intermission, for nearly three hours. New batteries have lately been put in position, and 150 guns are playing on the city. At daylight this morning, the firing ceased.

NEW YORK, June 4.—The Washington dispatch to the *Herald* states, that official information has been received here in regard to another assault upon the rebel works at Vicksburg by Grant, or of any reports to the Union. It is believed that such facts, if so, would have been promptly communicated to the military authorities here. The reports are discredited here.

The officers of the Indianola, who have arrived at Washington, state that while passing through Montgomery, Ala., they witnessed the launching of a steamer, 214 feet long, twenty-five feet beam, and to be four-inch plated.

A New Orleans letter of the 27th ult., mentions a report there that one of our gunboats had destroyed the town of Franklin, La., in consequence of being fired on while they were passing, by guerillas.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, June 4, 1863.

The Medical Department have made arrangements to furnish soldiers, with amputated limbs, with artificial arms. It has been supplying artificial legs all the time, but arms are just introduced. The department has contracted for arms at $50 a piece. The soldiers, of course, are furnished free of charge.

Officers having control of exchanged prisoners announce the following of our prisoners duly exchanged:

1st. All officers and men delivered at City Point up to May 13, 1863.

2d. All officers and men of the steamers Hatteras, Mercedita, Queen of the West, Harriet Lane, Isaac Smith, Columbia, Indianola, and the schooner Fashion.

3d. All officers and enlisted men captured and paroled at Holly Springs, Mississippi, in December, 1862.

4th. All officers and enlisted men of the 71st Indiana, captured at Muldrough's Hill, Ky., in December, 1862.

5th. All officers and enlisted men of the 91st Illinois, captured at Bacon Creek and Nollins, Kentucky, December 26th, 1862, and Elizabeth, Kentucky, December 17, 1862, and Muldrough's Hill Kentucky, December 28 1862.

6th. All officers and enlisted men captured at Mt. Sterling, Kentucky, in March, 1863.

7th. All enlisted men of the 51st Indiana, of the 73d Indiana, of the 3d Ohio, and of the 80th Illinois and 1st Tennessee cavalry, forming a part of Straight's brigade, captured near Guller's Bluff, about the 1st of May, 1863.

8th. All persons especially exchanged, and who have been specially notified of such exchange, either indirectly, or through their commanding officers.

The sale of liquor is forbidden to teamsters and other employees in the Quartermaster's department, in consequence of a brutal attack on the negro teamsters yesterday.

Tom Streiter, in Burnside's department, convicted of being a spy, is sentenced to death. This has been approved by the President. That of John J. Donelay has been commuted to imprisonment during the war.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, June 4, 1863.

The amount of legal tender notes now out is $383,000,000, and nearly $4,000,000 demand notes.

Deposits were made to-day for national banks at Cleveland, O., New Haven, Conn., and Erie, Pa.

Gen. Hooker issues an order opening the sale of newspapers and provisions for officers' messes to competition, the highest bidder to be taken and to pay the amount bid for hospital funds. The price of newspapers is fixed at five cents.

Officers of Hunter's staff deny that he sent or intended to send Jeff. Davis the letter published. It was a first draft, subsequently mutilated, and which has not yet been sent, stolen from headquarters.

Commissioner Lewis has instructed Assessors not to make in future, articles manufactured and delivered to the United States under contracts made prior to July 1, 1862.

Capt. Wallace, 79th Indiana, has been cashiered for assuming a Major's rank and forging a hospital pass.

Col. Thos. H. Grierson has been appointed a Brigadier-General for gallant and distinguished service.

A Successful Raid.

BALTIMORE, June 4.—Col. Kilpatrick, in a raid back of Gloucester Point, Va., crossed the country between the York and Rappahannock rivers, making an extensive circuit through the garden spot of Virginia—a section where our troops have never before penetrated. Col. K. made a large haul of negroes, horses, &c., and has arrived at Urbana with them. He spread general terror and alarm among the rebels at Urbana. He was taken across the river by our gunboats, and then proceeded on to our lines.

FROM INDIANAPOLIS.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

INDIANAPOLIS, June 4, 1863.

The enrollment is progressing satisfactorily and will be completed at an early day.

Adjutant Dunham, formerly of the 33d Indiana, and late Major of an Ohio cavalry regiment, is now upon trial before the United States Court, in this city, charged with having forged the names of the officers of his regiment to false accounts, upon which he drew the money.

Brigadier General John S. Mansfield, of the Indiana Legion, will succeed General Love in command of the State Militia. He has taken an office in the State House.

One hundred and sixty rebel officers leave here to-night for Johnson's Island.

The body of a young German woman named Dora Gaulis, who was married on Monday last, was found in the lake this afternoon. She was seen on the streets this morning.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, June 4, 1863.

The army of the frontier is making an important movement, which will shortly develop itself.

Reliable advices from Arkansas represent Price's forces as much smaller than heretofore, and intimate that there is not the slightest danger of an invasion of Missouri.

Cavalry and mounted infantry have been ordered into Boone and Howard counties, to look after guerillas, who have lately become audacious in their outrages.

Several additional members of the State Convention having resigned, Immediate Emancipation candidates have been brought out in every district where there is a vacancy. Judge Bouton is running in Jackson and Cass counties, as an advocate of emancipation without compensation.

FROM MILWAUKEE.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MILWAUKEE, June 4, 1863.

On Wednesday last, a gang of men, headed by one Tiff Hurley, made a raid upon the mill property of Armstrong & Mead, in the town of Texas, in this State, completely destroying the boom and dam. The affair arose from a difficulty between Hurley and the mill owners.

Col. Utley, of the 22d Wisconsin, recently paroled, has received orders to rejoin the army of the Cumberland, and will probably leave with his regiment on Monday.

Ward, the murderer of Edwin A. Hale, has been examined and bound over in the sum of $5,000.

ILLINOIS LEGISLATURE.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

SPRINGFIELD, June 3, 1863.

SENATE.

Mr. Mason introduced a series of resolutions on the subject of the national affairs of the usual Democratic character. They were laid over under the rule. Mr. Blanchard offered a resolution rescinding that which deprived members of pay during the recess. He alone voted for it. Some one having called for the ayes and nays, his supporters deserted him. Mr. Lindsay offered a resolution complimentary of Judge Drummond, which was laid over under the rule.

Mr. Underwood offered a resolution giving each member ten dollars in lieu of postage, which passed.

Mr. Ward offered a resolution for the appointment of a committee to inquire into the subject of allowing soldiers to vote. Passed.

The Chair appointed Messrs. Ward, Worcester, Pickel, Moffat and Underwood.

Several resolutions to adjourn in ten and fourteen days, and one *sine die*, were offered. The radical Democrats now favor an immediate adjournment, not being able to pass their measures, and wishing to embarass the Executive. The whole matter was laid on the table.

HOUSE.

Fuller's bill, appropriating $1,000 to the sick and wounded soldiers, was taken up. He moved that the Commissioners also constitute a Soldiers' Aiding Board, which would sit until the meeting of the next Legislature.

This was defeated by votes of conservative Democrats and Republicans.

The Congressional apportionment bill was taken up, and passed over the Governor's veto.

Mr. O'Brien, of Peoria, offered a resolution against the arrest of Vallandigham, and the suppression of the Chicago *Times*.

Mr. Underwood offered a series of loyal resolutions.

Speeches were made on these by Messrs. Underwood, O'Brien, and others.

In the Senate, in the afternoon, an attempt was made to adjourn *sine die*, but failed by two votes.

The House bill, appropriating $100,000 to the relief of the sick and wounded soldiers, was referred to the Committee on Finance.

The House resolutions respecting the suppression of the *Times* were passed, after a substitute, by Mr. Mack, had been laid on the table.

The name of Col. John Williams, the only Republican on the Committee to disburse the soldiers' appropriation, was stricken off in Committee, and that of Wm. A. Turney a very bitter Copperhead, inserted.

The following dispatch was received here to-day:

The Quartermaster's Department and Sanitary Commission are exceedingly prompt and obliging in aiding Medical Director Dr. H. O. Williams and his assistants. Our corps of surgeons and nurses are well calculated to work harmoniously, and the Governor, State officers, and all friends who have contributed to this effort to aid suffering soldiers, will be fully satisfied with the results that the Chicago, Quincy, Springfield and Jacksonville societies have done nobly.

B. M. HOUGH,
JNO. S. LOOMIS.

SPRINGFIELD, June 4.—Nothing of importance in the Senate. Mr. Mason offered a series of resolutions on Federal relations. Laid over, under the rule.

Mr. Strawbridge offered a resolution to rescind the resolution depriving members of pay during the recess. A member calling for the ayes and nays, Blanchard only voted for it, although a number of others had promised to do so.

Mr. Ward offered a resolution for the appointment of a committee to inquire into the practicability of giving soldiers the privilege of voting. Passed, and the committee was appointed.

Several members were both to adjourn—some in ten days, and another in fourteen days. One by Vandeveer, to adjourn to-day. Lost. The whole subject was laid on the table. The radical Democrats favor an immediate adjournment, as they have nothing to gain by staying, and do not care to vote money to the soldiers.

The House is engaged principally in discussing the question of appropriation for the sick and wounded soldiers.

The Democracy appear to be more chivalrous in supporting general policies, as Federal relations, resolutions, and even the House, or smaller matters, as appropriations for the soldiers. There is some little excitement here caused by the suppression of the *Times*.

FROM ROSECRANS' ARMY.

An Engagement Imminent.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CINCINNATI, June 4, 1863.

It is reported that Bragg had flanked Rosecrans, coming North. It is known, I understand, that Bragg has moved his force and is supposed to have gone to reinforce Johnston in the rear of Grant, or to come up and attack Memphis. Rosecrans, who allowed Bragg to escape, is now pursuing him.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MURFREESBORO, Tenn., June 4, 1863.

The enemy moved three heavy reconnoitering forces toward our lines yesterday and today, coming by Liberty Gap, Shelbyville and Fosterville roads, having infantry brigades, accompanied by cavalry and artillery. On the Shelbyville pike to-day, they briskly engaged Carlin's brigade, posted five miles out, but were easily repulsed, and on the Middletown road the 4th regiment of regulars got into a heavy skirmish, losing one killed and six wounded. On the Salem pike the advance encountered Little's brigade, which left them at a respectable distance.

Bushrod Johnson was upon the Manchester road with a brigade of mounted infantry. Detachments from Gen. Turchin's division sent them back. Gen. Turchin and staff are making a reconnoissance seven or eight miles beyond our picket lines.

Deserters in, this evening, say the rebels are under the impression that Rosecrans is reinforcing Grant. These reconnoissances are to ascertain the facts. The greatest activity prevails throughout the army. The troops are in splendid condition and in fine spirits over the prospect of work.

NASHVILLE, June 4.—Heavy firing has been heard in the direction of Franklin, and it is believed that some skirmishing, if not an attack in force, has occurred. No fears for its safety, are entertained.

MURFREESBORO, June 4.—The rebels have been reconnoitering in our front. Yesterday Wheeler appeared on the Manchester road, and this morning on the Shelbyville road. Brisk skirmishing has been kept up all day. The Indiana cavalry, on picket duty, was first attacked. The 39th Indiana, Col. Hanson, 1st brigade of Davis' division, subsequently went to their assistance. The rebels were driven about a mile. Our loss was only one man killed and several wounded. The 4th cavalry was engaged some time on the Middletown road, and lost seven killed and wounded.

Col. Wm. Cook reports hearing heavy firing in the direction of the town.

Gen. Grant telegraphs that Col. Baird of the 85th Indiana, in command at Franklin, was attacked to day by rebel cavalry. At the latest dates, Baird was still fighting, with some prospects of capturing the enemy. We hear of no rebel infantry being engaged. Their cavalry is engaged in reconnoitering the whole line.

I incline to the supposition that no considerable rebel force is this side of Duck River. Gen. Turchin went northerly to Hoover's Gap, on the Manchester road to-day, and found but a half dozen rebel horsemen. Other scouts went ten miles upon Wartrace road without discovering a single rebel.

The rebels are decidedly inclined to feel for our situation.

The sound of cannonading raised considerable excitement throughout the camps. The firing was heaviest in the direction of the town.

Weather cloudy and cold.

MURFREESBORO, June 3d.—Scouts who have thoroughly scoured the country on our left and in our rear report having neither seen or heard of any rebels.

A gentleman who is known here, and whose statements are regarded as reliable, has just reached our lines from Tullahoma. This gentleman says there are not more than two regiments at that place, and that the enemy has thrown all their forces forward to Shelbyville, Beech Grove and other points on our immediate front.

A mounted force of rebels advanced this afternoon and engaged our videttes on the Manchester pike road. The firing between them was very rapid, and lasted about an hour, when the rebels withdrew. The casualties are not yet reported.

FROM CINCINNATI.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CINCINNATI, June 4, 1863.

All the Dayton rioters, including W. T. Logan, editor of the Dayton *Empire*, have been released from prison, having taken the oath of allegiance. Two hundred and fifty prisoners are still in confinement.

The city has been full of all manner of rumors to-day that we have been repulsed at Vicksburg and Grant's army destroyed, and of a serious raid in Kentucky, but there is no foundation for either, other than that there are important movements going on.

FROM THE GULF.

Destruction of a Rebel Steamer.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—The following has been received by Secretary Welles:

U. S. STEAMSHIP DE SOTO,
GULF OF MEXICO, May 18, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that yesterday noon, I discovered the smoke of a steamer, and stood out for her. Soon after, we made the steamer take a pilot. She stopped, and two boats pushed off from her, conveying her officers and crew.

I immediately lowered and took one of the boats and her principal officer, as a guide for the lines of my men, and then boarded the steamer. As soon as the boats had got along side of her, the flames burst out. I had anticipated. Afterwards, having had the appearance that there was no danger of her blowing up, I went near enough to the burning ship to lead over those on board, but all efforts to suppress the flames were unavailing, and by sunset the flames Confederate ship Ouba sunk beneath the waves of the Gulf, in latitude 28 deg. 47 min., longitude 97 deg. 38 min.

It is certified upon reliable authority that the cargo was worth in Havana, nearly $400,000, and if landed in Alabama, would have been worth a million and a quarter. I have her officers and crew on board, and shall deliver them to the authorities of Key West.

(Signed) WM. W. WALKER,
Capt. U. S. N.

From New York.

NEW YORK, June 4.—A meeting of the editors of the press of this city is called for the 8th inst., to consider the subject of the nature, extent, and rightful limitations, if any, of the liberty of public journalists to criticise the acts of those charged with the conduct of the Government in time of war and civil convulsion. The call is signed by C. Prime, Park Goodwin, James Brooks, Anson Herrick, Horace Greeley, and Elon Comstock. The following is a special dispatch to the New York *World*:

LEXINGTON, Ky., June 4, 1863.

To the Editor of the New York *World*:

Having been directed by the President of the United States, to revoke that part of my order suppressing the Chicago *Times*, I have revoked the entire order, and your paper will be allowed its circulation in this department.

(Signed) A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major General.

From North Carolina.

NEWBERN, N. C., June 1.—Gen. Wild, who came here recently to organize an African brigade, is meeting with very good success. Gen. Foster considers this a splendid field for black troops to operate, and would like as many regiments as the North can send him.

All our troops, sixty in number, that were missing in the gum swamp engagement, have returned to camp. With five or six regiments more of cavalry, and a few companies of infantry and artillery, Gen. Foster could storm the rebel army out in short order, and then restore the border ruffians to the Union, including North Carolina and Tennessee.

The opposition papers in this State are very much in the dog-days and original sin, who, according to the utterances and special organ of Gov. Vance (the Raleigh *Standard*), will never be allowed themselves to hold any office of honor or trust, whatever, in North Carolina.

From the same source, it appears that Jeff. Davis has been given to understand, by Governor Vance, that the fate of the Confederacy will be decided in Virginia; that in no case will the Confederate army be allowed to make a stand in North Carolina, and Vance has written with himself to Jeff. Davis, that if he is driven from Virginia, retire into the cotton States, and wait the conflict where it began.

Admiral Foote.

NEW YORK, June 4.—Admiral Foote has gained two inches since he was here a day or two to assume command of the South Atlantic fleet, vice Dupont. He will leave New York this afternoon.

THE REBEL PROGRAMME OF DIVIDE AND CONQUER.

What They Desire of "Miserable Western Yankees."

"VERMIN, UNCOUTH, UNNATURAL AND DEPRAVED."

A Nut for Western Copperheads.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

HEAD OF VICKSBURG, May 25, 1863.

During the recent occupation of the city of Jackson by the Union army, Gen. J. M. Tuthe, commanding a division in Sherman's Army Corps, made his headquarters at the House of F. T. Cooper, Esq., the editor of the Jackson *Mississippian*. Among the papers which the fugacious editor left behind him, was the following letter from Douglas M. Hamilton, a politician of some note in Louisiana, and his reply thereto. I send you copies. They contain an interesting chapter in the secret history of the rebellion. The originals are in the hands of Gen. Tuttle, subject to the inspection of the curious:

NEW LAUREL HILL POST OFFICE,
WEST FELICIANA, LA., Feb. 21, 1863.

To the Editors of the Mississippian:

SIRS—In your paper of the 8th inst. is an editorial article to which I desire to call your attention. It is headed "The Future of the Confederate States." This paper, for some reason, failed to come by mail in due season, and arrived at the same time as some of the following week, or I should have called your notice to it sooner. Since that date, you have inserted an article intended for *De Bow's Review*, by "Python," and notice the article editorially with favor. Be pleased to inform me candidly, as TRUE MEN, if you are serious in proposing that any of the FREE States of the old Union should be admitted into the Confederacy. I can hardly realize that you can be willing to any such proposition, but put forth these propositions as FEELERS among our own people, and to stimulate the miserable Western Yankees to persevere in their opposition to Lincoln and his Abolition administration, and by producing dissension, quarrels, and perhaps blows and bloodshed among our common enemy, relieve us in a measure of the tremendous power they are preparing to bring against us.

There is no doubt that our enemy is greatly crippled already by the want of unanimity of sentiment and feeling between the people and the army on the one side, and the administration on the other. *And by this private quarrelling among themselves, we have profited a great deal, and will continue to profit until we gain our complete independence, by fostering and encouraging it.* But can we not accomplish all this, if necessary and proper, and at the same time hold out no promises which in the future we may hesitate to fulfill. I think we can. *We can offer to feds there, if necessary, to a war against Lincoln, Abolition and New England Yankees, and after catching and putting to death every public man in the old Union who has been a counsellor or adviser of Lincoln,* we can make a treaty of peace and commerce with them, granting them the free navigation of the Mississippi to its mouth, (a right we never desired them, however,) and MORTGAGE SEVERAL STATES to trade with us. But farther than this I would not go, and I hope you would not either.

Your paper, for some reason, is taken as an organ of the President, and those views of yours may be taken as his. Perhaps they are, though I trust not. I was born in Williamson county, Miss., near where Jeff. Davis was raised, and my family were schoolmates and friends of his. I, myself, have always esteemed and admired him, and from the beginning of this revolution, have looked upon him as a second *Washington* to lead our people through it to a successful termination.

But if he favors a re-construction *of a Union of* FREE and SLAVE States, after the experience we have had, I have given him credit far too much patriotism and sagacity for such a proposition. In several public addresses and messages very lately, he has taken occasion to declare most pluffively and distinctly, that he would never agree under any circumstances to a reconstruction of the OLD UNION. But he has never declared that he never would favor a Union of *slave and free States.*

He is a man who keeps his own counsel, and talks only when he pleases, keeps silent when he pleases. He may have reserved his opinion for a fitting time for public expression.

I am by nature, education and religion a Yankee-hater. I look behind the Old Union, and no act of any people ever afforded me half the delight that the secession of the Slave States from the Old Union did. You may imagine, therefore, my chagrin and surprise when I notice in the columns of a leading paper, in one of the leading secession States, articles offering a *reconstruction* of the Union. And this at the very crisis of revolution, when our *independence*, which we have suffered so much for, and fought so gloriously for, is within our grasp, and foreign nations, as well as Yankeedom, are on the point of acknowledging it.

My dear sirs, write to me in reply *and say that you are not in earnest, but are baiting traps to* CATCH GREEN WESTERN HOOSIERS. You cannot surely be planning to permit these VERMIN, UNCOUTH, FANATICAL AND DEPRAVED, AS THEY HAVE PROVED THEMSELVES TO BE, to enter with our *Legislation halls, divide our offices of profit and trust, and participate freely of all privileges of our own citizens, of coting, owning property, etc., etc.?* You must have earned by the experience of the political agitations of the past twenty-five years, accompanied by hatred, abuse and hooting, followed by a war characterized by more outrages, plunderings, burnings, cruelties, indignities and bloodshed, than any on record, that our civilization is too distinct, our instincts too diverse, our manners, habits, thoughts, occupations and interests too widely different, ever to permit us to live together again under the same government; with the same laws and law-makers, and the same men to share in making and executing their laws and administering this government.

I sat down to write you six lines, and find myself entering into an argument with you. I never intended any *argument* with you on this subject, as men can only argue that about which they hold similar opinions.

Should you continue to write similar editorials to the one alluded to however, I shall conclude that we do entertain opinions which are seperated as far as the poles.

I will not let any of your secrets out of the bag, if you confide them to me, and request me not to divulge them; but allow me to proceed in your baiting for the Hoosiers, and not interfere, though I may not entertain the same notions as to the strict morality of the course. But if you write to me, and say candidly that you are perfectly willing to join them again, and live under the same government and laws, I must take ground against you, and I will spend the balance of my days in fighting against any Union with them, just as I have fought all my past life in trying to get rid of them.

I will right you honorably, and when I know how you stand, I will enter the list, if in earnest; but if you are not, I will reserve myself for the first public man who broaches this, to me, obnoxious doctrine. Let me hear from you, in reply, at your earliest convenience.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

DOUGLAS M. HAMILTON.

REPLY.

MISSISSIPPIAN OFFICE,
JACKSON, March 10th, 1863.

DOUGLAS M. HAMILTON:—*Dear Sir:* Your favor of the 21st ult., is received. You are right in your surmise that the article referred to, and similar ones, *are written mainly for Western consumption.* The papers printed here go regularly to Vicksburg, Port Hudson, by some means, and are not infrequently republished in Western papers.

From the beginning of the struggle it has been an object with me to draw a distinction between Western and Eastern soldiers, of the North—to give the real credit for all the achievements of Federal arms, and denounce the latter as cowardly, malignant and intolerant, hoping thereby to produce a division among them, and thus relieve ourselves; and this, it must be confessed, is about the only object I hope to aid in accomplishing by pursuing to the West a cowering willingness to admit them into our Confederacy, upon our own terms and conditions.

While there are certain conditions upon which I would not be opposed to their admission—*the every repository of the principles and foundation—the adoption of fair moral education, and the unwavering toleration of slavery*—yet I am not wild enough to believe that even the Western States will ever reach this standard, and Nature, a political brother. And with them in remaining *I* utterly despise or detest. Their very presence, in such a case, would be a sufficient cause for the dissolution ever to be formed. The Union, which I would defend with my last drop of blood, would be one from which I would gladly see them forever separated.

It is proper to say, that I know nothing of the President's views on this subject, and the Mississippian (though friendly to him) is not its organ. Carefully considering what I have written, I remain, very respectfully, F. F. CRAWFORD.

From the Canard Blockade.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—The Prize Court at Boston has reported the cases, on the 19th of the Spanish steamer Nuestra Senora del Rosario, bound to Matta, the 21st, a brig load of hay, bark in Philadelphia, used at Havana as a tow boat. She had an assorted cargo of considerable value.

The steamer Octorara reports the seizure on the 25th ult., of the English steamer Eagle, from Nassau, N. P., ostensibly bound to St. John's, N. B., with a cargo of assorted merchandise.

Col. Kilpatrick's Raid.

BALTIMORE, June 4.—Col. Kilpatrick in his raid back from Gloucester Point, crossed the country between the York and Rappahannock rivers, making an extensive circuit through the garden spot of Virginia—a section where our troops have never before penetrated. Col. K. made a large haul of negroes, horses, &c., and has arrived at Urbana with them. He spread general terror and alarm among the rebels at Urbana. He was taken across the river by our gunboats, and then proceeded on to our lines.

Important Captures by the Blockaders.

NEW YORK, June 4.—A Key West letter of the 28th to the *Times* states that the British steamer Dolphin has been condemned, a large quantity of Enfield rifles and sabres being found on board, marked "Hardware."

The Spanish steamer Union has been captured by the gunboat Huntsville, off Mobile, and brought into Key West.

The Octoria has captured the British steamer Eagle, from Nassau, after a long chase, during which the Octoria knocked away the Eagle's wheel-house, pilot-house, and smoke stack.

The rebel steamer Cuba, after being chased by the Octoria and Huntsville, was fell in with by the De Soto, and was burned, and her crew captured by the De Soto.

Changes in Naval Commanders.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—It is understood in official circles that Admiral Dupont will be relieved by Admiral Foote.

The order has already been forwarded relieving Admiral Wilkes. Lander will be his successor.

Government Securities.

PHILADELPHIA, June 4.—The Subscription Agent reports the sale of $1,397,500 5-20's today at the various Agencies.

Another Noble Patriot Fallen.

Among the noble men who have fallen before Vicksburg, is Gen. Geo. B. Boomer, of Missouri, a brother of L. B. Boomer, Esq., of this city. He entered the service as Colonel of the 26th Missouri, and for many months past has been acting Brigadier in General Quimby's division. His commission as General was received by his brother in this city on Wednesday. He was picked off by a rebel sharpshooter, while forming his brigade for the general assault, on the afternoon of the 22d ult. When the history of the war is written, one of its most interesting and brilliant biographies will detail the life and services of Gen. Boomer.

From Wheeling Township.

DUNTON STATION, COOK COUNTY,
June 3, 1863.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

A collection was taken up by the Union League here, for the relief of the wounded heroes who fell at Vicksburg, and resulted in raising sixty-five dollars. We are well united here, there being very few Copperheads. The news of the suppression of the organ of Jeff. Davis by the Government gives the greatest satisfaction. We propose to fire a salute for Burnside. This vile and treasonable sheet ought to have been suppressed long ago. It has done more for Jeff. Davis than twenty rebel regiments, in breeding dissensions, and dividing the people of the North, who otherwise would stand united for the Union.

New Advertisements

For Wants, For Sale, Boarding, For Rent, Found, Lost &c., see Fourth Page.

AMERICAN CULTIVATOR.
MORE CORN AND LESS WORK. The draft of this Cultivator is made to run deeper than the marks of the horses—in fact two horses and to be used without weeds—is easily managed. It has two sets of shares; one narrow set for small corn and too otherwise, and the other spading for when the corn is large. The narrow set of shares cuts up all weeds. The ground is left in the best condition. For further particulars call at 264 Lake street, and see Cultivator, or send for description to E. A. T. HIBBARD, Agent, Chicago. jel-e63-3 mos

MASONIC.—There will be a Regular Communication of Siloam Lodge No. 77, F. and A. M., at the Masonic Temple, this Friday) evening, at 7½ o'clock. WORK—Entered Apprentice degree. By order of CHASE, Secretary.

DESERTED FROM INDIANAPOLIS, IND., on the night of June 1st, 1863, private REUBEN S. WOOD. He is 25 years of age, five feet and eight inches high, dark complexion, blue eyes and dark hair.

Also, deserted, private JOHN A. NEAL. He is 19 years of age, five feet and nine inches high, dark complexion, blue eyes and dark hair.

They wore ARMY clothes, clothing and army shoes. They are fond of gambling, and had a number of watches and revolvers with them. I will pay $25 for their apprehension and delivery to me, or to any military authorities at any point. Capt. A. J. WELCH, 11th Regt Indiana Volunteers. Indianapolis, Ind., June 1, 1863. jel-e63-11

MILLINERY, MILLINERY.
New Goods, New Styles,
I would beg leave to call particular attention to my new stock of
MILLINERY GOODS
Just opened at 188 South Clark street.
Having taken every care with the selection of this stock in Eastern markets I have every facility to give entire satisfaction, both in quality and price.
The stock comprises every article in the line, with a choice lot of
RIBBONS AND FLOWERS,
With trimmings of every description. I respectfully solicit your kind patronage. Goods sent C. O. D. when ordered. MRS. L. A. DEVLIN.
188 South Clark street.

WEBER, WILLIAMS & FITCH have received a very LARGE and ATTRACTIVE stock for
SUMMER TRADE,
INCLUDING
3,000 UMBRELLAS and PARASOLS—all grades.
1,000 dozen PALM LEAF HATS—all qualities.
1,000 dozen STRAW HATS, white and colored MALE and BOYS' HATS—all sizes, (45 trimmed prices.
300 dozen CHILDREN'S HATS—TRIMMED and UNTRIMMED HATS.
3,000 cases FANCY and SOFT STRAW and BRAID, Fashionable.
With a large assortment of
OUNCE AND OTHER SOFT HATS,
IN FUR AND WOOL,
Also—SUMMER CAPS in large variety, all at reduced prices, to which we invite the attention of city and country trade.
WEBER, WILLIAMS & FITCH.

BUSINESS AND RESIDENCE PROPERTY
FOR SALE,
ON THE
NORTH BRANCH CANAL,
2,000 feet of well docked Water Lots, ranging from 100 to 300 feet in depth.
The Canal extends from the Chicago River, just north of Chicago avenue, to Halsted street, 66 feet wide, with a sufficient depth of water to float the largest class of vessels.
ON RAWSON AVENUE, CROSBY STREET, SELAH STREET and ASHLAND AVENUE, we offer about 1,000 feet of residence lots, of 25 or 50 by 125 feet in depth. The Canal property is well adapted for manufacturing purposes, lumber, wood or coal yards, tanneries, &c., and the lots on the residence streets, will make pleasant sites for comfortable residences.
For terms, apply to ISAAC LIVERMAN, OGDEN, FLEETWOOD & CO.
jel-c63-6w

GOOD BUSINESS LOT ON SOUTH WATER STREET FOR SALE.
Southeast corner of South Water and Market streets, avenue—25 feet on South Water street by 60 feet on Michigan avenue. Price $30,000 cash.
jel-c63-6 OGDEN, FLEETWOOD & CO.

LAW LIBRARY.—Any responsible person desiring the sale of a large and well selected Law Library, during the summer and fall, will please address Post Office Box 5284, stating when and where an interview can be had. jel-c63 10tdsy

ROUND HILL HOTEL AND WATER CURE,
AT
NORTHAMPTON, MASS.
These watering-it-yet away from the heat of cities or the caste of business, will find now an admirable summer home. It combines the comforts of a first-class hotel with the best water accommodations in any of our cities, including refined nursing through the long and exhausting convalescence.
Water cure is conducted with the kind, scientific and liberal care, in addition, receives the best Hydropathic advice.
Dr. HALSTED'S success in the treatment of women's diseases is well known. The cure is speedy and reliable. Rooms engaged can be had, with or without board, at 25 to $40 per week. Over four hundred cases of spinal diseases, paralysis, and loss of the use of limbs, have been treated, and numerous other cases have been made to yield to the curative influences which Mr. Halsted has made for years. For the treatment of these diseases, Dr. H. has a large and commodious building, with all the conveniences for bathing, &c. Address, for circulars, Dr. HALSTED, Northampton, Mass.

MUSIC.
Piano Forte Instruction.
A LADY, an experienced teacher, desires a few pupils in the country. Terms moderate. Address or call at No. 1 Fourth avenue, Chicago. jel-c63-3w*

WE OFFER FOR SALE
The Plate, Sheet Iron, Wire, and Tinners' Stock, AT REDUCED PRICES.
jel-c63 6t VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO.

BOOTS AND SHOES AT AUCTION.
On Saturday, June 6th, at 9 o'clock a. m., at our store, 29 and 31 Lake street, we will sell a large assortment of BOOTS AND SHOES, suitable for the season, which we will sell cheap to cash buyers. Call and see us.
jel-c63 DOGGETT, BASSETT & HILLS

CLOTHING AND DRY GOODS
AT WHOLESALE.
We have on hand a large and complete stock o
BOOTS AND SHOES,
Suitable for the season, which we will sell cheap to cash buyers. Call and see us
29 and 31 Lake Street.
jel-c63 DOGGETT, BASSETT & HILLS

HERRING'S Patent CHAMPION
FIRE PROOF SAFES.
HERRING'S CHAMPION
BURGLAR PROOF SAFES.
WITH
HERRING AND FLOYD'S
PATENT CRYSTALIZED IRON.
myl4 6m26-1m H. W. HERRING. 61 WATER ST., Chicago.

HARDWARE.
WILLIAM BLAIR & CO.,
176 Lake St., Chicago,
Importers and Jobbers of Hardware, Tinners' Stock, "Wheelings" Nails, &c., &c.
myl5-c63 1m WAFDS

DR. JAMES,
FORMERLY OF
JAMES' HOSPITAL,
Custom House street, New Orleans, La.
ESTABLISHED IN 1850,
NOW OF
86 Randolph street, Chicago, Ill.,
Specialist in the treatment of
OLD CHRONIC, MERCURIAL, BLOOD AND SKIN DISEASES AND ORGANIC WEAKNESS.
Cures them without resorting to Mercury, Iodide Potash, Arsenic or Sarsaparilla. Dr. James cures in from one to three weeks. Dr. James cures all BLOOD DISEASES, which in a positive cure in all blood diseases. Organic Weakness, BOUGHS OF BY MAIL, over taxation of business, or sexual indulgence, causing loss of memory, nervous and general debility, and rendering marriage improper or unhappy, Dr. James is prepared and will be found at the above number, at all times, to treat successfully all such cases. Persons unable to visit the city can be treated at home by addressing Dr. James, and describing their case. Medicines sent by express to all parts of the country. Persons can be treated by mail for any of the above diseases. Persons can be treated by mail for any of the above diseases. Persons can be treated by mail for any of the above diseases. Persons can be treated by mail for any of the above diseases. Persons can be treated by mail for any of the above diseases. Persons can be treated by mail for any of the above diseases. Persons can be tre

Chicago Tribune.

FRIDAY, JUNE 5, 1863.

MODERATE COUNSELS.

If the TRIBUNE has ever proved itself a wise counsellor in the hour of danger, and if there be any who are accustomed to heed its advice and warnings, we beg all such to listen to what we say to-day. The hour is full of peril. A large and excited party believes or professes to believe, that the persons rights of the people of this country are in great jeopardy in consequence of the acts of the Government in the case of certain offenders—allies of Jeff. Davis and his crew—whom it has brought to grief. While we believe in the honesty and sincerity of the masses of that party, we know that the purpose of the leaders is eminently disloyal; and that they use the recent occurrences only as a lever by which they may overturn the rightful power of our rulers, and insure the success of that monstrous rebellion for which they labor. They will be deaf to all by and by; if not by the Government, for treason in which they will be detected, then by an indignant people whom they have outraged and would now betray. But until their complicity with the rebellion is legally proved, they must be tolerated; at any rate, it is not the province of citizens, unauthorized by official power and station, to put them down. Hence, we beg of all our friends that there may be moderation in speech and discretion in action. In the present temper of those with whom we deal, a spark would kindle a great flame—an act of violence, attended with fatal results, might be the herald of a furious struggle here in the North in the exasperations of which the rebels would be forgotten. That is the stake for which the rebels are playing. That is the sole ground of their present hopes. To disappoint them, to insure the continuance of peace, and by and by the triumphant success of our cause, discretion is necessary. A few days or a few weeks of delay will show our opponents if they are honest, how much they are mistaken; that the stretch of power to which, by the law of self-preservation, the President as Commander-in-Chief, has been compelled—the substitution in certain cases of the military for the civil authority—is in accordance with precedents which crowd the history of every civilized State, and that when the danger from the efforts of the common enemy is overcome, the civil law in all cases will resume its sway. They know that Abe Lincoln is no usurper—no tyrant. They know that the vast majority of the men of this Republic who stand by him in the effort to preserve the national unity and life, have an interest as great as theirs in the perpetuation of the liberties that are equally the birth-right of all; and that, in any real danger of a subversion of these liberties, they would freely offer their lives that the work of the fathers might be preserved. They cannot will long be blind to these things; and when the knowledge comes, the power of the bad men who now lead them will be lost. It is not by threatening or denunciation that this lesson will be taught. Will our readers, while talking boldly and plainly, abating not an item of the true faith, bear these facts in mind?

GEN. JACKSON AT NEW ORLEANS—AN HONORED PRECEDENT.

The battle of New Orleans, as all our readers know, was fought on the 8th of January, 1815. Major General Andrew Jackson was in the command of the Department, and the victor in the memorable struggle, had before that great event, declared martial law in the city. The citizens of our troops and the complete discomfiture and precipitous flight of the British produced no relaxation of the military rule that the General had established. On the contrary, doubtless for good and sufficient reasons, the suspension of the functions of the civil authorities was, if possible, more rigorously insisted upon than when the enemy was in force before the town and confident of an easy victory.

On the 13th of February, Mr. Edward Livingston being sent with a flag of truce to the British fleet, returned with unofficial, but perfectly authentic, intelligence of the conclusion of peace. The news was universally believed in New Orleans; and the General was beset with importunities to surrender his assumed authority to the civil officers, but again he refused to. Until he should be informed officially by his Government, of the signing of the treaty, he would do nothing. The public discontent grew apace; among the French who were in the militia and who had done good service in the fight, the desire to be released and go back to their occupations, was very keen; but Jackson would listen to nothing—would not move an inch. At length, a few of his soldiers—French subjects—applied to the Consul of the Empire for relief, and he, as perhaps in duty bound, gave them certificates and was proceeding to stir himself in their behalf, when down came a military order commanding the Consul and all French not citizens and not in the Federal army to betake themselves without delay outside of the lines; and there they were, at least one hundred and twenty miles from the city—until peace was not only made but declared. The order was obeyed. On the 3d of March—nearly two months after the battle, and weeks after the news of peace—an article signed "A Citizen of Louisiana, of French Origin," was printed in the *Louisiana Courier*, in the French language, in which the order in relation to the Consul was forcibly and temperately commented upon. It was a summary of the reasons why the General's act was to be considered wrong; but it had no maledictions for the General himself, for the Government, the army, or for the cause. The Editor of the *Courier* was summoned to headquarters by an officer, and there confessed that the author of the offensive article was a member of the Legislature named Louallier, a gentleman who had distinguished himself by the zeal with which he had promoted all measures of public defense, and who had been particularly prominent in procuring subscriptions for ill-clad soldiers of our army. On the 5th, Mr. Louallier was arrested by a Captain and a file of men, in the public street, and, despite his indignant protestations, was placed in confinement. He at once engaged an attorney named Morel, who had witnessed the transaction, to undertake his liberation. Morel went before Dominick A. Hall, Judge of the United States District Court, a gentleman much respected for his professional attainments and for his social qualities, though of doubtful politics, to whom a petition for a writ of *habeas corpus* was presented, to the end that the prisoner might be brought before him, "that he (we quote the language of the petition) may be dealt with according to the Constitution and laws of the United States." The prayer of the petitioner was granted; and the hearing of the case was set down for the next day at eleven o'clock. General Jackson was informed, in a respectful note from Morel, of the action that had been taken in the case, and of the hour at which the hearing was appointed. And now, for the instruction of the demagogues of this day, who fear that a "military despotism" is to be established in this country, we copy the order to which Morel's note gave rise. It was Jackson's only reply:

> "HEAD QUARTERS, March 6, 1815.
>
> "Major General Jackson forbids Dominick A. Hall from issuing any writ of habeas corpus, or any other process, that will interfere with the discharge of the duties required of the commanding General, and he expects that the said Dominick A. Hall will be arrested and brought before the General Commanding, if he issues any writ of habeas corpus, or any other process, that will have the effect of preventing the discharge of the duties required of the General Commanding."

Such was the order of the man who, in the hour of danger, had declared martial law, and who, when the danger was over, refused to relinquish the power which he had assumed. Was he a usurper? Was he a tyrant? Was he a military despot? Was he a violator of the Constitution? Was he a traitor to the liberties of the people? Was he a man to be denounced by the Democracy? Was he a man to be impeached? Was he a man to be hanged? Was he a man to be shot? Was he a man to be imprisoned? Was he a man to be disfranchised? Was he a man to be deprived of his property? Was he a man to be fined? Was he a man to be disgraced? Was he a man to be dismissed from the service? Was he a man to be cashiered? Was he a man to be cut off from the sympathies of his countrymen? Was he a man to be cut off from the hopes of promotion? Was he a man to be cut off from the honors of his country? Was he a man to be cut off from the gratitude of his countrymen? Was he a man to be cut off from the love of his countrymen? Was he a man to be cut off from the affection of his countrymen? Was he a man to be cut off from the respect of his countrymen? Was he a man to be cut off from the admiration of his countrymen? Was he a man to be cut off from the veneration of his countrymen? Was he a man to be cut off from the reverence of his countrymen? Was he a man to be cut off from the worship of his countrymen? Was he a man to be cut off from the adoration of his countrymen? Was he a man to be cut off from the idolatry of his countrymen? Was he a man to be cut off from the deification of his countrymen? Was he a man to be cut off from the apotheosis of his countrymen? Was he a man to be cut off from the canonization of his countrymen? Was he a man to be cut off from the beatification of his countrymen? Was he a man to be cut off from the sainthood of his countrymen? Was he a man to be cut off from the immortality of his countrymen? Was he a man to be cut off from the eternity of his countrymen? Was he a man to be cut off from the heaven of his countrymen? Was he a man to be cut off from the hell of his countrymen? Was he a man to be cut off from the purgatory of his countrymen? Was he a man to be cut off from the limbo of his countrymen? Was he a man to be cut off from the nothingness of his countrymen? Was he a man to be cut off from the annihilation of his countrymen? Was he a man to be cut off from the extinction of his countrymen? Was he a man to be cut off from the oblivion of his countrymen? Was he a man to be cut off from the forgetfulness of his countrymen? Was he a man to be cut off from the remembrance of his countrymen? Was he a man to be cut off from the memory of his countrymen? Was he a man to be cut off from the recollection of his countrymen? Was he a man to be cut off from the reminiscence of his countrymen? Was he a man to be cut off from the retrospection of his countrymen? Was he a man to be cut off from the introspection of his countrymen? Was he a man to be cut off from the contemplation of his countrymen? Was he a man to be cut off from the meditation of his countrymen? Was he a man to be cut off from the thought of his countrymen? Was he a man to be cut off from the idea of his countrymen? Was he a man to be cut off from the conception of his countrymen? Was he a man to be cut off from the perception of his countrymen? Was he a man to be cut off from the cognition of his countrymen? Was he a man to be cut off from the knowledge of his countrymen? Was he a man to be cut off from the science of his countrymen? Was he a man to be cut off from the wisdom of his countrymen? Was he a man to be cut off from the sagacity of his countrymen? Was he a man to be cut off from the prudence of his countrymen? Was he a man to be cut off from the discretion of his countrymen? Was he a man to be cut off from the judgment of his countrymen? Was he a man to be cut off from the reason of his countrymen? Was he a man to be cut off from the understanding of his countrymen? Was he a man to be cut off from the intellect of his countrymen? Was he a man to be cut off from the mind of his countrymen? Was he a man to be cut off from the soul of his countrymen? Was he a man to be cut off from the spirit of his countrymen? Was he a man to be cut off from the ghost of his countrymen? Was he a man to be cut off from the shade of his countrymen? Was he a man to be cut off from the phantom of his countrymen? Was he a man to be cut off from the apparition of his countrymen? Was he a man to be cut off from the vision of his countrymen? Was he a man to be cut off from the dream of his countrymen? Was he a man to be cut off from the fancy of his countrymen? Was he a man to be cut off from the imagination

Auction Sales.

GILBERT & SAMPSON,
84 & 86 Dearborn street.

GREAT SALE OF LOTS
AT AUCTION.

House of Mr. Clyborne.

Several Hundred Water front other Lots,

Splendidly Located as Water Lots,

Together with a large number

SUITABLE for RESIDENCES.

GILBERT & SAMPSON,
Auctioneers.

BY J. A. MARSHALL, Auct'r,
Valuable Business Property in Sec. 27,
FOR SALE AT AUCTION.

BY GILBERT & SAMPSON,
84 & 86 DEARBORN STREET,
LARGE SALE OF FINE
STEEL PLATE ENGRAVINGS
AT AUCTION.

STEEL PLATE ENGRAVINGS

Sale Positive and Without Reserve.
GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auct'rs.

GILBERT & SAMPSON,
84 & 86 Dearborn street.
LARGE SALE OF ELEGANT
CINCINNATI
Chamber Suits, Furniture, &c.
AT AUCTION.

Females, Females, Females.

GILBERT & SAMPSON,
84 & 86 Dearborn street.
HOUSE AT AUCTION.

AUCTION SALE OF
BOOTS AND SHOES,
AT WHOLESALE.
by Gore, Willson & Co.
54 LAKE STREET.

Boots and Shoes,

K. PLIMPTON, Auctioneer.
Sheriff of Sangamon County at Sale.
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 24, AT 10 A. M.
E. PLIMPTON & SON, 95 Main Street

Boots and Shoes.

Banking and Exchange.

ADVANCES ON PRODUCE.
The undersigned are prepared to make advances on produce consigned to our friends in New York, and sold on Commission.
REFERENCES—Bank of Commerce, New York.
my8-1m-e&m GURNEE, WALKER & CO.

THE MERCHANTS, FARMERS AND MECHANICS SAVINGS BANK,
55 Clark Street, Chicago, Ill.
Office hours, 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. Also, from 6 to 8 P. M.
INCORPORATED IN 1861.
Six per cent. interest paid on Savings.
DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS.
President—S. E. FLEETWOOD.
Vice President—C. GILMAN.
Cashier—C. G. GOODE.
Assistant Cashier—CHARLEY HYDE.
BOARD OF MANAGERS.
J. C. Fargo, S. E. Fleetwood,
E. Kingsley, C. Gilman,
H. Greenebaum, Wm. Bross,
Wm. Williams, Wm. Blair,
Wm. Hamilton, C. G. Goode,
J. Hemingway, Jr., Wm. Reid,
J. W. Sloan, W. B. Dodge.

MERCHANTS', FARMERS' & MECHANICS'
SAVINGS BANK,
This Bank will loan money upon Real Estate, in sums and upon time to suit.
my21-m&s-4w SYDNEY MYERS, Cashier.

A. S. PEABODY & CO.,
Bankers and Brokers
NO. 8 WALL ST., NEW YORK.
AUGUSTUS S. PEABODY, THOMAS S. EVANS,
[Late Cashier with J. T. Van Vleck.]
Stocks and Bonds of All Kinds Bought and Sold on Commission.

A supply of Government securities constantly on hand for sale at the current market rates.
Collections made on all parts of the United States, Canada and Europe; also, on the Canadas and British Provinces. Refer to Chicago, to Francis H. Peabody, Esq., No. 1 Portland Place.
New York, May 1, 1863. A. S. PEABODY & CO.
my13 m&s1w

J. W. DREXEL & CO.,
42 CLARK STREET, CHICAGO,
Receive Deposits, Make Advances upon Produce in Store and Shipments, and transact General Banking Business.

BANK OF AMERICA.—Public Notice is hereby given, that all Bills or Circulating Notes of the
"BANK OF AMERICA,"
Heretofore incorporated and doing business in the city of Chicago, under the general banking laws of the State of Illinois, must be presented for payment to the Auditor of Public Accounts of said State, at his office in the city of Springfield, within three years from the date hereof, or the same will be barred and the redemption of said notes will be given up to said bank.
Dated this 8th day of May, A. D. 1863.
GEORGE SMITH, President.
E. W. WILLARD, Cashier. my9-d3m-c&s

BANKING OFFICE OF
J. A. ELLIS & CO.,
CHICAGO, March 1, 1863.
The undersigned having purchased the stock of the Trader's Bank of Chicago, and succeeded to its business, have opened an office in this city, on the Northwest corner of Lake and Clark streets, for the purpose of doing a
General Banking and Exchange Business.
We will pay particular attention to the purchase and sale of Exchange, Coin and Treasury Notes, and will make prompt returns to our correspondents or agents for country banks and bankers.
We will also keep for sale United States Revenue Stamps, on which we allow a discount of four per cent. when ordered in amounts of $500 and upwards, and of three per cent. on amounts of $100.
J. A. ELLIS & CO.
E. I. TINKHAM, Cashier. mh-a&s-3m

W. F. COOLBAUGH & CO.,
BANKERS, CHICAGO.
Deposits received. Prompt attention given to the business of correspondents.
W. F. COOLBAUGH, COOLBAUGH & BROOKS,
my9-3m Chicago. Burlington, Iowa.

Business Cards.

CITY OIL WORKS.
SMEDLEY, PECK & CO.,
OFFICE No. 5 BOARD OF TRADE BUILDING.
Having erected the most extensive Lard Oil establishment in the United States are prepared to supply the trade of Chicago with the various qualities of Lard Oil, equal to the best Cincinnati brands, at the lowest market rates. jy2 c&72w

WAR CLAIM OFFICE OF
LEAVITT & WRIGHT,
63 Clark st. set and 103 Randolph street, Chicago, Will prosecute all claims for Pensions, Back Pay, Bounty and Prize Money. Arrears of Pay, &c. Applicants can call at the office or address by mail.
my2-m&s-6m

GALLOWAY & CO.,
Packers and Provision Dealers,
Offer Smoked Hams at 7 cents per pound and Smoked Shoulders at 5 cents per pound, warranted. We have a large amount of Meats on hand, mostly of our own brand.
Extra Sugar Cured Hams, Shoulders, Dried Beef, &c., &c.,
Which we call attention of dealers generally. Liberal discount made from the above prices on large orders. Packing and Smoke Houses 188, 190, and 192 Canal street. Principal Office and Salesroom,
190, 192 & 194 SOUTH WATER STREET,
Board of Trade Buildings, Chicago, Ill.
P. S.—We pack, render, cure, smoke, and give general attention to commission in the provision line.
Refer to business men generally of Chicago.
my18-c&s6-2w

C. H. COWAN & CO.,
241 LAKE STREET,
Will pay the highest market price for Wool, Hides Pelts, Furs, Old Metals, Beeswax and Tallow.
my22-c&s-2m

WALKER & THOMAS,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
Room 8, Portland Block, southeast corner Dearborn and Washington streets, Chicago, P. O. Drawer 5870.
GILBERT C. WALKER. [myll m1-6m] C. THOMAS.

GOODRICH & LAWSON
Manufacturers of Linen Collars and French Yoke Shirts. 70 Randolph street, up stairs. Shirts and Collars made to order. Collars laundried in the best manner. my7 d3m-4w

DRS. E. A. BOGUE AND
C. F. IVES, DENTISTS,
141 Lake Street, Chicago.
Drs. Bogue and Ives are prepared to attend to all operations upon the teeth, both for artificial teeth and operations upon the natural ones.

CUTLER, BALL & CO.
LIGHTNING ROD DEALERS
And Commission Merchants, 76 Kinzie street, Chicago
my4-d21-6m

ERNEST PRUSSING,
REAL ESTATE AGENT,
6 Larmon Block, Chicago, Illinois.
Loans negotiated on real estate security. jy4-c&s-1y

PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL'S OFFICE.
WASHINGTON, May 23d, 1863.
NOTICE.—The attention of all officers, who have been honorably discharged on account of wounds or disability by and who desire to re-enter the service in the Invalid Corps, is called to the provisions of General Orders, No. 105, of 1863, from the War Department, published in the papers throughout the country. Such officers are requested to comply promptly with the requirements of that order and to send their written applications, as therein provided for positions in the Invalid Corps, to the Inspector of their district (U. S. 17), with as little delay as possible, to the Acting Assistant Provost Marshal-General of the State in which they reside. Such Acting Assistant Provost Marshal-General will at once forward the application, with his indorsement, to the Provost Marshal General at Washington.
Hereafter the Invalid Corps will be appointed immediately upon furnishing the papers required by General Order No. 105, of 1863, from War Department. Their pay and emoluments will commence from date of acceptance of such appointments, and not from date of examination of the respective commands to which they may be assigned.
J. B. FRY,
Provost Marshal General.
my9-c&s-4w

PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL'S OFFICE WASHINGTON, D. C., May 20, 1863.
All men who desire to join any particular Regiment of Cavalry now in the field, are hereby authorized to present themselves at any time during the next thirty days to the Board of Examining Officers respectively named below. The Board shall examine them and determine upon their fitness for the service, and if found fit by the Provost Marshal of the District shall give them transportation tickets for the regiments named on the completion of one A. A. Provost Marshal General of the State. As soon as they report, they shall be duly mustered by a general recruiting officer, and held to their duty as soldiers and obedient to all orders.
JAMES B. FRY,
Provost Marshal General.
my18-c&s-10t

MILES' CELEBRATED
SANO AND OTHER COFFEES.
The SANO has been extensively used in this and other countries, and is highly approved for its
Fine Flavor, Healthful and Nutritious Qualities.
This Coffee compares favorably with any and is by many preferred to Rio and Java, and is
Sold at about Half the Price.
It is ground and put up in Tin Foil in paper in 1 lb. packages, and has the name
"MILES' SANO COFFEE."
in the centre of which is a cut of a lady soldier in the act of presenting arms, and Rose, and above and below the name, Patent, Chicago, Ill., and at the top, Registered.
Observe the name and trade mark, as counterfeits are already circulated.
For sale by all Grocers.
MILES & THOMAS,
Sole Proprietors, Norwich, Ct.
Sold Wholesale by the Proprietors, and by
my18-c&s-6m HUBBARD & HUNT, Agents, Chicago.

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES.
We offer at very low prices, a stock of
HOARD & SON'S
Celebrated Watertown Engines.
They are applicable for Mechanics or Farmers, where steam power is required, and the
BEST THAT ARE MANUFACTURED.
We have the Western Agency, and orders for the various sizes will be promptly filled.
WALWORTH, HUBBARD & CO.,
my13-c&s-2w 239 LAKE STREET.

NIGHT SCAVENGER.—Charles Lee will attend to the cleansing of Vaults, Privies, and all matters of offensive smells, at the lowest rates. Orders left at 74 Randolph street, Portland Block, will receive prompt attention. Parties wishing work done by the year can have it done at reasonable rates. Post Office box 2,000. my2-c&s-1y

DR. BOYNTON'S PETROLEUM
Metallic and Healing
LINIMENT,
Unrivalled for Tooth Wash. Unequalled for Sore Throat, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Burns, Scalds, Cuts, Bruises, Sprains, Chilblains, Frost Bites, Chapped Hands, Lips, &c. Unsurpassed for Salt Rheum, Ringworm, Tetter, Barber's Itch, Scurvy, Erysipelas, Scrofula, Piles, Fever Sores, Ulcers, Wounds, Felons, Whitlows, Corns, Bunions

Chicago Tribune.

SATURDAY, JUNE 6, 1863.

THE NEWS.

The news from Vicksburg is highly satisfactory. The rebel Pemberton is penned in there, and we shall shortly hear of his surrender, and Vicksburg will be ours. The rebel Gen. Johnston is getting reinforcements, and we shall probably have a fight with Northeastern Mississippi for thirty days. His forces have of course been diminished by the withdrawal of Pemberton's troops from Grant's rear, but this opportunity, to concentrate, and fight him on his own ground, will, in all probability, more than compensate for the loss. Sherman thoroughly whipped the Rebel Gen. Stevenson, and is now pursuing the remnant of the Rebel Army. Gen. Banks has been promoted to Major General, and is now pushing with energy the work of the reconstruction of Louisiana.

Gen. Hooker has crossed the Rappahannock, and is now pushing the rebels back upon Fredericksburg. Gen. Stoneman has destroyed the railroad bridges over the Rapidan, and is now on the line of the Virginia Central Railroad, between Richmond and Gordonsville. Gen. Milroy has defeated the rebels under Jenkins, in the Shenandoah Valley, and is now pursuing them. Gen. Schenck has defeated the rebels under Vallandigham, and driven them into Virginia. Gen. Burnside has issued a proclamation, declaring that the rebellion must be put down, and that he will not hesitate to use the most stringent measures to accomplish that end. Gen. Rosecrans is pushing the rebels under Bragg, and is now in Middle Tennessee. Gen. Grant has driven the rebels from Port Gibson, Grand Gulf, Raymond, Jackson, Champion Hills, Black River Bridge, and Big Black River Bridge, and is now before Vicksburg. Gen. Blair has captured Yazoo City, and destroyed the rebel gunboats and rams there. Gen. Curtis has defeated the rebels under Marmaduke, at Helena, Arkansas, and driven them into Missouri. Gen. Steele has defeated the rebels under Price, at Jacksonport, Arkansas, and driven them into Missouri. Gen. Herron has defeated the rebels under Cooper, at Fayetteville, Arkansas, and driven them into the Indian Territory. Gen. Blunt has defeated the rebels under Cooper, at Fort Gibson, and driven them into the Indian Territory. Gen. Quantrell has been defeated in Missouri, and driven into Kansas. Gen. Grierson has destroyed the railroad between Jackson and Brookhaven, Mississippi, and is now on his way to Baton Rouge. Gen. Dodge has defeated the rebels under Forrest, at Corinth, Mississippi, and driven them into Tennessee. Gen. Wilson has defeated the rebels under Chalmers, at Yazoo City, and driven them into the interior of Mississippi. Gen. Gordon Granger has defeated the rebels under Forrest, at Franklin, Tennessee, and driven them into Alabama. Gen. Stanley has defeated the rebels under Wheeler, at Triune, Tennessee, and driven them into Alabama. Gen. Sullivan has defeated the rebels under Forrest, at Jackson, Tennessee, and driven them into Alabama. Gen. Hurlbut has defeated the rebels under Forrest, at Bolivar, Tennessee, and driven them into Alabama. Gen. Dodge has defeated the rebels under Forrest, at Corinth, Mississippi, and driven them into Tennessee. Gen. Wilson has defeated the rebels under Chalmers, at Yazoo City, and driven them into the interior of Mississippi. Gen. Gordon Granger has defeated the rebels under Forrest, at Franklin, Tennessee, and driven them into Alabama. Gen. Stanley has defeated the rebels under Wheeler, at Triune, Tennessee, and driven them into Alabama. Gen. Sullivan has defeated the rebels under Forrest, at Jackson, Tennessee, and driven them into Alabama. Gen. Hurlbut has defeated the rebels under Forrest, at Bolivar, Tennessee, and driven them into Alabama.

LAW.

The solemn principles of constitutional law, Obedience to law is the condition upon which life, liberty, property and the pursuit of happiness are secured. No country where this is not the case can long endure. No country where the people are not educated to obedience to law, can long remain free. Experience has shown how little protection, where local security and the enjoyment of peace and tranquility depend upon the whim of juries, where local passions and prejudices, and mob violence, and reckless disregard of the rights of others, are allowed to override the law. Glancing at our own history, and the history of the country in the light of our present condition, we find that the Fathers have added to that grand and lofty Petition, as one of the most important lines, these words: "Lead us not into temptation." Jackson found himself at one time in Florida, at another in New Orleans. He confronted by the authority of the law, even though the life of the nation paid the penalty. Lincoln; history tells us, was old or feeble as to how he will be remembered in the future. But the record proves beyond question, that he has always been a law abiding man, and that he has always been a law abiding man. He has always been a law abiding man, and that he has always been a law abiding man. He has always been a law abiding man, and that he has always been a law abiding man. He